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DPRK Successfully Fulfils 6-Yr. Plan in All Fronts of Economic Construction

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DPRK Central Statistical Board's Report on Preschedule Fulfilment of 6-Year (1971-1976) Plan for Development of National Economy (Full Text)

PYONGYANG, Sep. 22 (KCNA)—A report of the Central Statistical Board of the DPRK on the preschedule fulfilment of the 6-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been published. Follows the text of the report:

A great change startling the world people has taken place in the socialist construction of our country with the approach of the auspicious revolutionary holiday in this significant year in which the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea will be celebrated.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people scaled another high eminence on the way of their advance toward socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We must bring about a new great upswing in the revolution and construction to make this significant year the most shining year in the history of our Party and our people. 'Let us meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and shining labour achievements!'—This is the Party's call and militant slogan for this year."

A vigorous drive to fulfil the 6-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, has been waged in our country following the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction, under the red banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the great leader, and it has been crowned with a shining victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the basis of a scientific analysis of the lawful demand of the building of socialism and communism and the prevailing internal and external situation, initiated the three-revolution team movement for further developing in depth the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and has wisely led it and put forward the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction and roused the whole Party and entire people to a gigantic struggle for its implementation. The development of the three revolutions in depth and the battle of grand socialist construction have given a full scope to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity and talents of the masses and kept the whole country aboil in a new revolutionary upsurge.

Our heroic working class and working people of other sections turned out in an allout charge for fulfilling the 6-Year Plan ahead of time, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, with ardent loyalty to the fatherly leader and displayed indomitable fighting spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and inexhaustible creativeness. The entire working people fought with the unshaken faith that it is their honour to live or to die on the road of fulfilling the teachings of the great leader and the Party policies, thereby effecting innovations, working miracles and performing heroic feats everywhere.

In this strong tide of the revolutionary upsurge, a new Chollima speed was created and this year production and construction have progressed at an extraordinary speed surpassing it.

Our socialist independent national economy with the Juche-based industry as its backbone was a firm material guarantee for developing the nation's economy constantly at a high rate, not being affected by the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world today and any international economic fluctuation, and for consolidating the national defences like an iron wall and lifting the people's living to higher standards, while energetically pushing ahead with the gigantic struggle of grand socialist construction.

The great driving force of the politico-ideological and material foundations of our society which have been further consolidated under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brought a continuous big leaping advance and great innovation in socialist construction and a great number of factories and enterprises have achieved astounding successes by fulfilling the huge tasks of the 6-Year Plan one year and a half or two years ahead of schedule.

By the end of August this year 5,126 factories and enterprises had successfully carried out their commitments under the 6-Year Plan and made loyal reports to the fatherly leader. They include the Supung Power Plant, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex, the Sinchang, Hakpo and Kowon Coal Mines and the Komdok, Sangnong and Musan Mines, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Songjin Steel Works, the Munpyong Smeltery, the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the Kusong Machine Tool Plant, the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, the Sungri General Automobile Plant, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Ryongsong Machine Plant, the Rakwon Machine Plant, the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the February 8 Cement Factory, the Rinyongsu Forestry Station, the Pyongyang Textile Mills, the Sinuiju Textile Mill, the Songyo Knitwear Mill, the Sinuiju Shoe-making Factory, the Changsong County General Local Industrial Factory, the Yangdok County General Local Industrial Factory, the Hoeryong County General Local Industrial Factory, the Sinpo Fisheries Office, the Chongjin Fisheries Office, the Metal Plant Construction Office, the Chemical Equipment Assembling Complex, the Hochon Geological Prospecting Corps, the Chunggang Geological Prospecting Corps and the Nampo Auto-transport Corps.

Thus the 6-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, a grand program of socialist construction spread by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule.

During the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan, our socialist Juche-based industry has made a rapid development.

In the industrial domain, the 6-Year Plan was carried out one year and four months earlier than schedule in the gross output value. As of the end of August this year, the annual gross industrial output value was 2.2 times that in 1970, of which the production of the means of production was up 2.3 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times.

In the past four years and eight months, the average annual rate of growth of industrial production reached 18.4 per cent, much higher than the 14 per cent envisaged in the 6-Year Plan. This year in particular, the industrial production showed a 25 per cent increase above last year. This indicates that our industry continues to develop at an extraordinary rate as required by the great Chollima movement and the speed battle, its embodiment.

A shining victory was achieved in the drive to beat the major targets of the 6-Year Plan.

By the end of August this year the targets of electric power, coal and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the 6-Year Plan had been hit, the textile target had been beaten nearly two years ahead of time and the target of aquatic products one year and a half earlier than schedule.

The 6-Year Plan targets of steel and cement will be hit in terms of production capacity by October 10 this year.

Thus, our country has reached a new, high level in the production of manufactured goods which are of decisive significance in the development of the productive forces and the enhancement of the people's living standards.

The growth of the annual output of major manufactured goods as of the end of August this year is as follows:

Indices	Rate of fulfilment of the production goal set for 1976 (per cent)	Growth compared with 1970 (times)
Electric power	102	1.7
Coal	101	1.8
Pig iron and granulated iron	92	1.7
Steel	86	1.5
Chemical fertilizers	109	2
Vinalon	114	3.6
Vinyl chloride	108	3.3
Machine tools	111	2.4
Tractors	101	8.7
Lorries	103	2.4
Cement	91	1.7
Textiles	116	1.8
Underwear	105	1.5
Sweaters and jackets	268	5.6
Shoes	115	2.2
Aquatic products	104	1.5
Foodstuff output value	102	2.4
Output value of daily necessaries	113	2

The heavy and light industrial bases have been expanded beyond comparison and qualitative changes have taken place in the inner structure and technical equipment of industry and its Juche character has been further strengthened.

In the period from 1971 to the end of August 1975, 1,055 modern factories and a large number of workshops were built and put into operation in the industrial domain. The second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the first-stage project of the Sodusu Power Station, the projects of the Unggi Thermal Power Plant, the Unhung Mine, the Pujon Mine, the Tokhyon Mine, the Toksong Coal Mine, the Sochang Coal Mine, the large furnace, the continuous sintering furnace, the Nos. 3 and 4 coking batteries of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the April 13 Iron Works, the reduced pellet shop of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the No. 3 steel shop of the Songjin Steel Works, the No. 2 steel shop of the Kangson Steel Works, the large kiln of the February 8 Cement Factory, the Puraesan Cement Factory, the expansion project of the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride of the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the projects of the Sungri Chemical Plant, phosphatic fertilizer factories with a total capacity of one million tons, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the October 30 Bearing Factory, the Sariwon Textile Mill, the September Textile Mill, the knitwear mills of Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Wonsan and Hamhung, the Pyongyang Leather Shoe-making Factory, the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe-making Factory, 10 large refrigerating plants, cornstarch factories of the provinces were completed.

With the reconstruction and expansion of factories and enterprises and the construction of many new factories, the inner structure of the industrial branches has been further perfected. The raw material, fuel and power bases of industry have been expanded and consolidated qualitatively so that our industry can develop relying more firmly on the home raw material, fuel and power resources.

A big technical progress has been made in the industrial domain through the struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party.

A leaping advance has been made, above all, in the engineering industry, the basis of the technical revolution.

In the period from 1971 to August 1975, the engineering industry grew 2.4 times, of which heavy machine industry 2.2 times, machine tool industry 2.6 times and farm machine production 3.6 times, and over 70 electronic instrument and element factories were built to mass-produce automatic elements.

Our engineering industry satisfactorily produced the equipment of modern plants including metallurgical and chemical plants and various kinds of machinery and equipment necessary for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution and successfully produced 300-h.p. bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines, 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines, 50,000 kw generators, 200,000 kva transformers, 2,500 h.p. diesel locomotives, 100-ton trucks, 18 metre turning lathes, 20 metre lathes and 20,000 ton cargo ships.

In the industrial domain, mechanization of the toilsome and labour consuming work has been energetically carried out and semi-automation, automation and remote control have been widely introduced into production processes.

The Party's policy of replacing the existing mining equipment by large, modern and high-speed ones and diversifying the means of transport has been successfully carried through in the extractive industries, with the result that the level of comprehensive mechanization of ore and coal cutting and carriage has been markedly raised. Mechanization has been carried out in nearly all the production processes from tunnelling to coal cutting and carriage particularly in such bituminous coal mines as the Anju Coal Mining Complex, the Hakpo Coal Mine and the Aoji Coal Mine.

At the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron works and steel mills, production processes have been automated by industrial television and remote control at sifting centres, blast furnaces, open hearths, electric furnaces, revolving furnaces for granulated iron and reduced pellet furnaces.

In the domain of chemical industry, remarkable successes have been made in alleviating the toilsome labour of the workers and removing the harmful and heat-affected labour. For instance, the vinalon production processes have been completely automated at the February 8 Vinalon Complex and all the health-hazardous processes modernized at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill to remove the harmful working conditions.

At the February 8, the Haeju, the Sunghori and the Chonnaeri Cement Factories and many other industrial establishments in the building materials industry, industrial television has been introduced into the kilns, automation and remote control introduced into the installations and a command system of production by wireless communication has been established.

And a great many factories and enterprises have extensively carried out technical reconstruction for mechanizing and automating the boilers and other heat equipment and modernizing the production processes and removing dust and harmful gas.

As a result, in the industrial domain, the difference between heavy and light work has been markedly narrowed down, heat-affected and harmful labour has been eliminated in the main and the technical foundation of our industry as a whole has been radically solidified.

Now our industry has become to display on a fuller scale its great potential as an independent, modern industry, and has laid a solid foundation for beating the ten major perspective targets of socialist economic construction.

An epochal turn was witnessed in the development of the rural economy in the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan.

With the production of more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974, the grain height of the 6-Year Plan was scaled two years ahead of schedule in our socialist rural economy.

A rare bumper crop bigger than last year's harvest is expected in grain production this year.

Consequent upon the extensive introduction of advanced farming technique and further development of the intensive farming method, the per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) harvest of grain hit the high of 5.9 tons in paddy rice and 5 tons in maize last year.

Along with grain production, animal husbandry, fruit-growing, sericulture and all other domains of the rural economy have made a fast progress. In 1974, the output jumped 1.4 times in meat, 1.8 times in eggs, 2.2 times in cocoons, 1.5 times in fruits and 1.4 times in vegetables as compared with the 1970 figures.

The leaping growth in the output of grain and other agricultural produce is a shining victory of our Party's agricultural policy and Juche-based farming method advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the powerful support of socialist industry, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been consolidated and the rural technical revolution has made a successful progress.

In the four years and a half from 1971 to the end of June 1975, the acreage of the reclaimed tideland has doubled, 203,000 *chongbo* of land has been readjusted and the fruit farms have been expanded still further to reach 300,000 *chongbo* in total acreage.

In the same period, the state built for the cooperative farms a large number of production establishments including more than 7,390 thrashing grounds, 37,500 maize stores, 12,850 storehouses, 2,115 hot-houses, 11,070 animal sheds and 6,650 drying grounds.

In the meantime, the Pyongyang Pig Factory with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons was built, modern pig factories vast in scale took shape in Kangso, Sariwon, Wiwon, Anju, Nampo, Kosan and Haeju, the Chongjin Chicken Factory, the Hungsang Chicken Factory, the Kwangpo Duck Factory and the Ryongje Duck Factory were largely expanded and upwards of 30 local chicken factories and duck factories erected.

In the rural technical revolution, with irrigation and electrification having been carried out, their successes were further expanded and consolidated and main efforts were directed to the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

During the period of the fulfilment of the plan, 45 reservoirs and 3,872 water-pumping and drainage stations were additionally constructed and the acreage of irrigated non-paddy fields was expanded 1.9 times, of which the acreage under water-sprinkling system 3.4 times.

A decisive advance was made in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, the main task of the rural technical revolution in our country at the present juncture.

At the end of June this year, the number of the tractors serving agriculture stood 3.6 times and that of the trucks 2.5 times the figures at the end of 1970.

In the same period, the number of the trailing vehicles leaped 2.1 times, trailing sharers 1.8 times, weeding machines 2.7 times and fertilizer sprayers 1.7 times, harvesters 8.3 times and rice thrashing combines 2.1 times and 30,000 new rice-transplanting machines found their way to the countryside.

Follow data on the mechanization level of major categories of farm work:

Categories of work	1970 (per cent)	1974-1975 (per cent)
Tillage of paddy and non-paddy fields	61	100
Rice-transplanting	0	92
Weeding	12	55
Harvesting	8	66
Thrashing	87	100
Fodder crushing	78	100
Transport	59	100

The turn in the mechanization of agriculture indicates that the historical three major tasks of the technical revolution for narrowing the differences between agricultural and industrial labour and freeing the peasants from toilsome work are being successfully brought to realization.

In the farming season this year, the application of chemical fertilizers showed a two-fold increase compared with 1970 to exceed one ton per *chongbo* and the proportion of phosphatic and potash fertilizers rose considerably in the composition of the fertilizers of three elements—nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash.

Thus, the major tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the great agricultural programme of our Party, have been fulfilled and our country has definitely entered today into a new stage of full-scale modernization and industrialization of agriculture.

Transport has developed still further to cope with the growth of industrial and agricultural production.

In the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan, railway freight traffic has shown a rise of 1.7 times.

The electrification of railways has grown in scope. New sections extending more than 160 kilometres have been electrified and diesel traction has been introduced on the Pyongyang-Kaesong and Pyongyang-Haeju lines and some railway sections on the east coast. And railway lines have been laid in new sections of 420 kilometres including the Nagusuuju-Tokhyon and Unpa-Cholgwang sections.

The number of railway rolling stocks such as electric locomotives, diesel engines and wagons has further increased and locomotive yards of Pyongyang, Hamhung and Chongjin have been reconstructed and expanded, the light rails have been replaced with heavy rails in sections extending over 1,070 kilometres.

The loading and unloading facilities at the railway stations and on the industrial railways have expanded 1.9 times, with the result that the mechanization level of loading and unloading operations has risen markedly.

The organization of transport has become further rationalized with the wide introduction of the concentrated transport system and other measures in railway transport and joint transport of railways and other means of transport has been strengthened.

In the period of the fulfilment of the plan, the auto freight traffic has gone up 1.8 times and shipping freight traffic 1.7 times. Especially, the reconstruction and expansion of such ports as Nampo, Hungnam and Chongjin have lifted the freight traffic capacity of the trade ports 2.6 times.

Along the line of three ways of transport indicated by the great leader, the transport systems by pipelines, cableways and belt conveyers have been widely introduced in various branches of the national economy, which includes the construction of large-scale Musan-Chongjin pipeline for transporting concentrated ores, the large-scale long-distance belt conveyor line at the Unryul Mine, and modern cableways. The extensive introduction of the three-ways-of-transport system has paved the avenue for easing the strain on transport more satisfactorily.

The program tasks of the 6-Year Plan have been successfully carried out in the enhancement of the people's living standard, too.

The national income in 1974 was 1.7 times the 1970 figure.

The income of the working people has risen higher and particularly the average monetary income of the cooperative farmers per household worked out at 2,360 won already in 1974, far surpassing the 1,800 won mark envisaged in the 6-Year Plan, consequent upon the consolidation of the economic foundation of the cooperative farms and radical growth of agricultural production.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and his warm care, historical measures were taken in enhancing the people's living standard in the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan.

With the complete abolition of the taxation, a legacy of old society, our country became the first country without taxes in the world and our people have been freed for good from all tax burdens. In the wake of a series of price cuts, the prices of all the manufactured goods were sharply reduced last year, with the result that the prices of consumer goods dropped by an average of 30 per cent. And the state paid year-end special bonuses twice to the working people.

The spendings on social and cultural measures in 1974 climbed 1.5 times as against the 1970 figure. Besides, the working people enjoyed enormous additional benefits.

As a result, in the four years from 1971 to 1974, the real income per household of the factory and office workers rose 1.5 times and that of the peasants 1.6 times and the gap between the living standards of the factory and office workers and the peasants has become markedly narrower.

With the fast increase of the production of mass consumption goods and the growth of the purchase power of the working people,

(Continued on page 2)

CC of WPK, CPC & Administration Council of DPRK Send Congratulatory Message to Workers, Peasants & All Other Working People Who Carried Out 6-Yr. Plan Ahead of Schedule

PYONGYANG, Sep. 23 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent in joint name a congratulatory message on September 23 to the workers, peasants and all other working people who have carried out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule. The congratulatory message says:

On the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea, a glorious Party of Juche type, which is the most significant and auspicious revolutionary holiday in the history of our Party and our people, our heroic working class and all other working people carried out ahead of schedule the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan put forward by the Fifth Congress of the Party and made a report of loyalty to the great leader.

This is another shining victory achieved by our people in the building of socialism and communism under the wise leadership of the great leader and an event of epochal significance in the struggle of our Party and our people.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea extend warmest congratulations to our working class, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and all other working people throughout the country who have hoisted a banner of victory on the height of the Six-Year Plan by fully displaying mass heroism and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance beneath the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Up to this day since the start of the Six-Year Plan our working people infinitely faithful to the great leader have all along dashed ahead like the wind, full of firm confidence in victory, vigorous fighting spirit, mettle and energy, loudly beating the drum of revolution.

Wholeheartedly upholding the policy of grand socialist construction put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, our working people have effected an unprecedented revolutionary upsurge on all fronts and created a new Chollima speed under the wise leadership of the great leader, thereby adorning the first year of grand socialist construction as a year of struggle, a year of advance and a year of victory.

Entering this year, the entire working people raised higher the flames of the three revolutions and valiantly unfolded an all-out charge, a life-and-death battle of loyalty for carrying out the Six-Year Plan before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, and thus brought about a great leap forward and great innovation once again in the socialist construction.

Our heroic working class has thoroughly implemented the Party's policy of building a Juche-based industry by displaying extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm and creative wisdom and thus creditably carried out the task put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Party for rapidly increasing the industrial production, perfecting the internal structure in various domains of the industry and further consolidating its Juche character.

Over the last four years and eight months our working class has increased the industrial output at the high rate of 18.4 per cent on an annual average, thereby fulfilling the vast Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of schedule in the gross industrial output value and occupying the important heights of the Six-Year Plan with flying colours in the industrial domain.

At a time when the capitalist world is undergoing a catastrophic economic crisis and an economic upheaval is sweeping the world, our working class has developed production uninterruptedly at a rapid tempo, powerfully demonstrating the might of the Juche-based industry and the independent national economy of our country built by the great leader and clearly testifying to the genuine truth of the great leader's original economic theory that under socialism we can develop the economy as fast as we want, no matter how big its scale is, if we give full play to the advantages of the socialist system.

Through the devoted endeavours of the working class huge construction projects for newly building or expanding ferrous metallurgical bases, power bases, raw material and fuel bases, chemical industrial bases and light industrial bases have been successfully carried out in the period for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, with the result that our country's Juche-based industry has completely changed its face and further increased its might.

Today our industry has become a modern industry possessed of all branches from the extractive industries to the processing industry and equipped with latest technique, a thoroughly Juche-based independent industry firmly relying on its own solid raw material, fuel and power bases and operated by our own efforts and technique, and a powerful and vital socialist industry capable of successfully producing everything needed for economic construction, defence upbuilding and people's living at any time as we want.

With the powerful assistance of the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people our cooperative farmers have made vigorous endeavours to thoroughly apply the Juche-based farming method founded by the great leader and thereby captured the 7 million ton height of grain envisaged in the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of schedule and achieved brilliant successes in all fields of the rural economy.

At a time when a large number of countries are suffering from a food crisis owing to the crop failure throughout the world, our farmers reaped a bumper harvest unprecedented in history in agricultural production year after year, overcoming the unfavourable natural and weather conditions. This fully showed the incomparable superiority of the socialist rural economic system of our country established by the fatherly leader and the invincible vitality of the great theses on the socialist rural question and our Party's agricultural policy.

Our working class, scientists and technicians have achieved proud successes in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, the central task of the Six-Year Plan.

The engineering industry, the core of the heavy industry and the basis of the technical revolution, has been further consolidated and various kinds of modern machinery and equipment have been produced and introduced on a large scale, with the result that large, modern and high-speed equipment has been introduced in the extractive industries and other branches where there remain many arduous jobs and the technical equipment of the national economy as a whole improved still more.

With the industrial T.V. and the automation of production processes introduced in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex as a model, semi-automation, automation and remote control have been extensively realised in a large number of factories and enterprises in the industrial domain.

As a result, an epochal change has been brought about in carrying out the sacred cause of freeing the working people from difficult and toilsome labour, heat-affected labour and harmful labour.

In the agricultural domain the successes in irrigation and electrification have been further expanded and consolidated and a decisive advance has been made in realising the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation of the rural economy. Today our working people have creditably carried out the important tasks of the technical revolution put forward in the theses on the rural question and firmly entered a new stage—complete industrialisation and modernisation of agriculture.

A food revolution has been carried out by further developing the food processing industry and modern kitchen utensils have been produced and supplied in large quantities. This has relieved our women of the heavy burdens of household chores to a great extent.

Along with the leaping development of the national economy, the material and cultural lives of the people have been further improved, socialist national culture has been brought into full efflorescence and development and all the towns and rural villages of our country have been built up more beautifully.

Taxation was completely abolished for the first time in history, commodity prices were drastically cut and lives have become better evenly for the workers, peasants and all other working people.

The compulsory 11-year education, the most advanced educational system, has been completely enforced, a large contingent of intellectuals one million strong has been built up and our arts have become a powerful means of giving revolutionary education to the working people.

All the successes registered in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are the fruition of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the priceless result of the heroic struggle of our working people infinitely faithful to the fatherly leader.

By carrying out the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan more than one year ahead of schedule, our working class and all other working people clearly demonstrated that the might of our people who, rallied rock-firm around the great leader, are struggling following the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea is invincible and the ardent loyalty of our people to the fatherly leader is the source of mass heroism, indomitable fighting spirit and inexhaustible creative power capable of pulling through any difficulty and trial.

During the period for the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan our working people, displaying their loyalty to the great leader at the highest level, have done really much work for the grandeur and prosperity of the country and performed proud feats which will shine long in the annals.

Today the political and economic power of our country has grown as never before, our revolutionary base has been further consolidated as firm as a rock and our Party and people have become able to fight more vigorously for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Central Committee of the Party, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council highly estimate the exploits of our working class, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and all other working people who have made heroic feats in the socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader and added lustre to the honour of the fatherland of Juche, Chollima Korea guided by the great leader, and extend warmest thanks for this.

Today when the magnificent programme of socialist construction put forward by the historic Fifth Congress of the Party has been successfully carried out, we are confronted with the honourable and worthwhile revolutionary task to achieve the complete victory of socialism and accelerate the cause of national reunification and the nationwide victory of the revolution.

At the National Industrial Congress last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The whole Party and entire people must be mobilized to fight dynamically for the great work of socialist construction so as to attain all the goals of the Six-Year Plan next year ahead of schedule and then advance towards the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction."

The ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction put forward by the great leader are a grand blueprint for occupying a higher eminence of socialism and a militant banner inspiring to victory the great struggle of our people for carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

The entire working people must raise the revolutionary storm as ever on all fronts of the socialist construction with the spirit and mettle with which they have performed feats in the life-and-death battle of loyalty for the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and fly the banners of victory on the ten major heights in the near future.

To achieve greater victory in the battle of grand socialist construction and effect a new change in the revolution and construction, it is necessary to push ahead more energetically with the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by the great leader.

The thorough establishment of the ideological system of Juche, the monolithic ideological system of the Party, is the basis of the ideological revolution and a firm guarantee for bringing about a new change in the socialist construction.

All our working people must prepare themselves as true communist revolutionaries of Juche type who are firmly armed with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, think, breathe and act in accordance with the demands of the Juche idea, firmly adhere to the principle of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing the teachings of the great leader and the policies of the Party and devote their all to the struggle for the cause of dyeing the whole society in one colour—the revolutionary idea of the great leader.

The entire working people must display extraordinary revolutionary enthusiasm and exhibit resourcefulness and valor in the socialist construction with the single mind of loyalty for bringing the lofty intentions and far-reaching plan of the great leader into fuller bloom.

The technical revolution and the cultural revolution must be energetically carried on, with definite priority to the ideological revolution.

Our working class and all other working people must fully display their wisdom and talents in the technological development, holding aloft as ever the banner of the technical revolution with the three major tasks.

Creative cooperation of scientists, technicians and producers must be strengthened and all the "evil spirits" including flunkeyism, conservatism, mysticism about technique and empiricism obstructive to the technological development must be swept away and the flames of collective technical innovation raised higher.

Our working class, cooperative farmers and all other working people must constantly raise their cultural and technical level and make all tireless efforts to acquire one kind of technical skill at least, keep towns and villages, places of work and homes tidy and thoroughly establish the socialist way of life.

In order to accelerate the socialist construction, the Chollima movement must be further intensified under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance.

The political work, work of organisational guidance must be effectively carried on in all branches and at all units to give full play to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activeness of the masses and fully enlist the production potentialities and reserves to push ahead with the production and construction at the fastest tempo and effect uninterrupted leap and innovation in the socialist construction.

All our functionaries and working people must regularize and standardize the management of enterprises and run the economy in a scientific and rational way in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system, the great Juche-oriented industrial management system.

The state plan must be unfailingly carried out monthly and quarterly on all indices at all units, a strict system of economization established and the country's economic life run methodically and meticulously.

Under the prevailing tense situation we must continue directing deep attention to the defence upbuilding, while accelerating economic construction to the maximum, so as to make full preparations to meet any aggression of the enemy.

All the functionaries and working people must always work and struggle in a revolutionary way, upholding the militant slogan of "Let us produce, study and live as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!"

Today the revolution and construction have entered a new stage in our country.

The great leader unrolled a more bright blueprint of socialist construction and is calling the whole Party and the entire people to the honourable new battle and confidently leading our people's struggle to victory.

Only victory and glory are in store for our people who are forging ahead holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea under the wise leadership of the great leader.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council firmly believe that the heroic working class and all other working people throughout the country, rallied closer around the great leader, will fight staunchly along the highway of victory and glory pointed to by the great leader and thereby achieve another new victory in the carrying out of the historic cause of dyeing the whole society in one colour—the Juche idea—and in the battle of grand socialist construction.

(Continued from page 1)

the retail turnover in 1974 went up more than 1.8 times compared with 1970.

In this, the supplies of major items of consumer goods increased 2 times in high-quality textiles, 1.9 times in clothes, 5.3 times in sweaters and jackets, 1.4 times in underwear, 2 times in shoes, 1.8 times in cooking oil, 2.8 times in confectionery, 1.7 times in meat, 2 times in eggs, and 1.3 times in fishes. Especially, in the supplies of foodstuff, processed meat jumped 3.6 times, processed aquatic products 3.5 times, processed vegetables 1.6 times, and refrigerators and washing machines for domestic use, electric rice cooking pots and other modern kitchen appliances were produced and supplied in large quantities, which helped considerably lessen the household chores of the women.

The introduction of bus services to the rural villages has been completed and the water supply works in the rural districts had been carried out at 87 per cent by the end of August this year. They are of great importance in eliminating the differences in the living conditions of the urban and rural dwellers.

In the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan, modern houses for hundreds of thousands of families were constructed in the towns and villages and provided to working people.

In Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, the grand and modern Pipa street, street of Sangwon road and Rakwon street made their appearance and the Korean Revolution Museum, the Memorial of the Victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, the second building of Kim Il Sung University, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the People's Palace of Culture, the House of the Korean People's Army, the Pyongyang Metro and many other grand monumental edifices were constructed. And such local cities as Sariwon, Huichon, Nampo, Kaesong, Chongjin, Hamhung, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Haeju and Anju were reconstructed into modern cities and the county seats, workers' settlements and rural villages were built up more beautifully.

In the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan, in the domain of public health, the number of the hospitals increased 2.8 times and their beds 1.4 times and the work of converting the rural *ri* clinics into hospitals was completed to further improve medical assistance to the working people.

A vast success has been witnessed in the fulfilment of the cultural revolution as well.

The universal 11-year compulsory education, the most advanced people's education system provided by the fatherly leader has been enforced in full scale this year.

In the period of the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan, the number of colleges and universities and higher technical schools further increased and 523,000 new technicians and specialists were trained, with the result that the task for training a large army of intellectuals one million strong set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party was successfully fulfilled by the end of August this year.

In accordance with the Juche-based literary and art thinking of the great leader, and under his wise leadership, revolutionary operas "Sea of Blood" and "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic masterpieces of the same titles and three other monumental revolutionary operas and 876 works of film art and thousands of revolutionary artistic works were created.

With the fulfilment of the grand program of the 6-Year Plan, our people have made an epochal advance in the struggle for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution and the complete victory of socialism and our revolutionary base has been further consolidated as firm as a bedrock, politically, economically and militarily.

All the achievements made in the fulfilment of the 6-Year Plan are results of the wise leadership of the great leader and precious fruits of the heroic struggle of our working people infinitely faithful to the fatherly leader. They are a proud victory which will make the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party shine brighter as a grand festival of victors.

This great victory patently proves the invincible vitality of the line of the three revolutions and the policy of grand socialist construction, demonstrates the matchless superiority of the socialist system of our country and the great potential of the independent national economy provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and once again displays to the whole world the revolutionary mettle of Chollima Korea, the homeland of Juche.

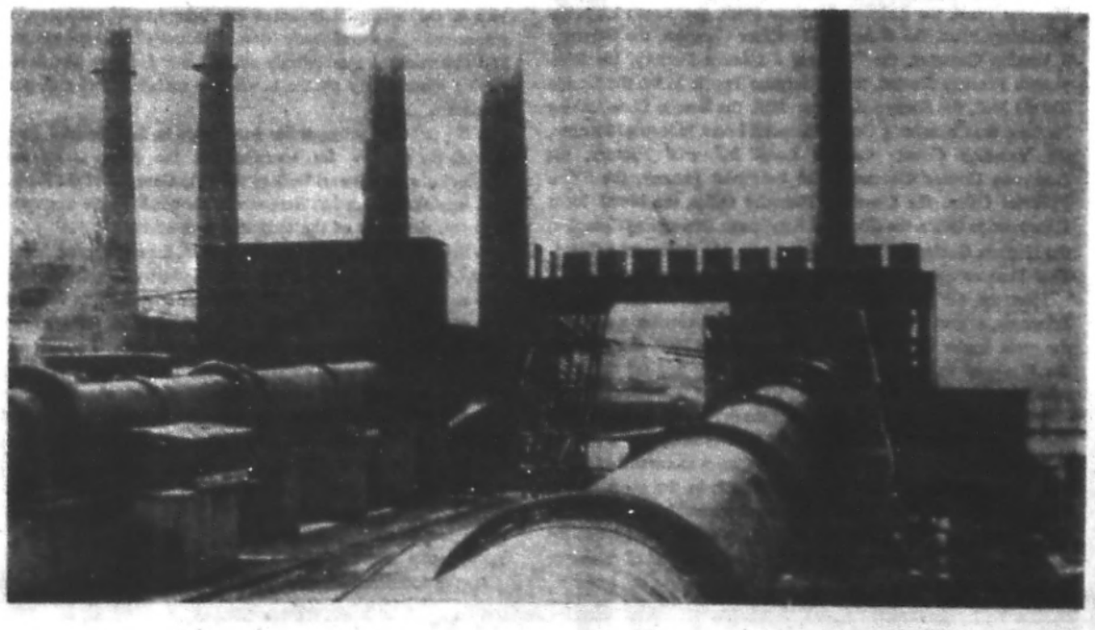
Our victory will inspire the fighting south Korean revolutionaries and people with greater courage and confidence and give a serious blow and fear to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

By fulfilling the 6-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of time, our Party and people have laid a solid foundation for promoting the revolution and construction more energetically and become able to advance toward a higher peak of socialism and fight on for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland with greater vigor.

Struggling on under the revolutionary banner of the ever-victorious Juche idea, rallied rock-firm around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people will win a new, great victory in their just struggle.

▷ **The workers of the modern Kumsong Tractor Plant mass-produce highly efficient tractors with their own design, equipment and technique.**

▽ **A view of the February 8 Cement Factory in the DPRK**



On 30th Founding Anniv. of Workers' Party of Korea (2)

WPK Wages Consistent Struggles For National Reunification

For 30 years since its foundation, the Workers' Party of Korea has waged strenuous struggles to realize the long-cherished desire of the entire Korean people for national reunification.

For this, the WPK has given unstinted support to the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people against the U.S. imperialists' domination and suppression by their puppets.

Concrete Proposals For One Korea

As an effective approach to the reunification problem, it has constantly called for the establishment of a unified central government through a general election to be held in the north and south on a democratic basis without outside interference.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"To improve the relations between the north and south of Korea and accelerate the peaceful reunification of the country, it is necessary, first of all, to remove the state of military confrontation and ease tension between the north and the south."

The key to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was for outside forces to stop meddling in Korean affairs, for the U.S. to withdraw its troops from south Korea, and to ease military confrontation and tension along the 38th Parallel, and replace the unstable armistice with a permanent peace.

Since the first days of the artificial division of the country due to the U.S. troops' landing on south Korea, the WPK has made utmost efforts to solve these cardinal problems in accordance with its basic principles on reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people.

However, the U.S. imperialists, trampling down on the sincere desire of the Korean people to build an independent, unified Korea, cooked up a puppet regime in south Korea under the signboard of the "U.N." and ignited an aggressive war in Korea in June, 1950.

After the 1953 ceasefire in Korea, the WPK did not cease even for a moment to endeavour for the peaceful reunification of the country.

President Kim Il Sung himself proposed in August, 1955 that measures be taken to compel all foreign troops to withdraw from Korea; that the authorities of north and south Korea declare that they would not resort to any armed forces against each other but resolve the question of national reunification by peaceful means; that the armed forces of north and south Korea be reduced to a minimum.

In response to this initiative taken by the President, the DPRK Government adopted at the 1st Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly in 1957, a resolution that north and south Korea should conclude an agreement not to rely on the use of armed forces and to reduce their armed troops on condition of withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

After the overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime following the uprising of the south Korean people in April 1960, the WPK availed itself of various opportunities to propose peaceful negotiation to the south Korean authorities: The 8th Session of the 2nd SPA (1960) advanced a detailed recommendation on realizing economic and cultural exchange and cooperation; the 11th Session of the 2nd SPA (1962) proposed a meeting in Panmunjom, Pyongyang or Seoul; the 3rd Session of the 3rd SPA (1964) proposed to achieve national unity and cooperation by convening a joint conference of political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea; the 4th Session of the 3rd SPA (1965) proposed save-the-nation measures to reject the outside forces, realize national unity and accelerate national reunification.

In the early 1970's, an eight-point proposal for national reunification was made at the 5th Session of the 4th SPA. The eight points were as follows:

1) To make the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea; 2) to reduce both armed forces to 100,000 men or less; 3) to abolish the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact," the "ROK-Japan Treaty"; 4) to establish a unified central government by holding a north-south general election; 5) to guarantee all political activity throughout north and south Korea for the general elections; 6) to establish a north-south confederation as a transitional step; 7) to realize wide-ranged exchanges between north and south Korea; and 8) to hold a political consultative meeting of north and south Korea to solve the above-mentioned problems through negotiation.

Thanks to the 27-year-long efforts of the WPK and the DPRK Government, the frozen state between the north and the south was broken and the north and south dialogue started, leading to the announcement on July 4, 1972 of a north-south joint statement based on the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Further, when the Korean people were forced to stand on a crossroads of "reunification" and "division", with Pak's declaration of the "two Koreas" policy, President Kim Il Sung illumined the road with his five-point reunification programme; 1) to remove military confrontation and ease tension between north and south Korea; 2) to materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts; 3) to convene a great national congress; 4) to institute a north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo; and 5) to enter the U.N. under the single name of CRK.

If any of these proposals had materialized, tension would not have been aggravated in Korea.

S. Korean Puppets Aim at Division

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have been begging for the permanent stationing of the U.S. troops, demanding the U.S. and Japan introduce more armed troops and munitions into south Korea to step up the modernization of their puppet troops, carrying out armed provocations against the DPRK along the MDL and suppressing the south Korean people at random. Worst of all is the fact that they followed the road to permanent division of the country by proposing a "non-aggression pact."

It is ridiculous for them to propose such a "pact," since they do not have the prerogative of supreme command in south Korea.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. is to blame for the division of Korea and increased tension and danger of war of today and that the Pak Jung Hi clique has no intention to solve the reunification problem.

Under this circumstances, the 3rd Session of the 5th SPA (1974) discussed the problem of resolving tension in Korea and promoting its independent and peaceful reunification and proposed a peace agreement directly to the U.S., which was one of the parties signatory to the armistice and keeps its troops in south Korea, holding in their hands the prerogative of supreme command there.

It is no doubt when the armistice is successfully replaced by a peace agreement, an atmosphere will be created favourable for the independent and peaceful solution of the reunification problem.

The policy and effort of the WPK for the peaceful solution of the reunification problem through collaboration between north and south Korea, not by confrontation or war, on the basis of the principles of self-determination and of rejection of foreign interference in Korea's internal affairs, enjoy the absolute sympathy and active support of people the world over.

The first meeting of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the south Korean Red Cross Society held in Pyongyang on Aug. 30 1972

Juche Idea—Immortal Banner Leading Cause of Nat'l Reunion to Victory

Today the Korean people are vigorously waging a sacred struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country holding high the banner of the great Juche idea.

The Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a guiding idea leading our people's cause of national reunification, as well as all other revolutionary struggles and work of construction, along the most straight road of victory.

This is first of all because the great Juche idea is a guiding idea enabling our people to firmly maintain the stand and attitude of the master in the solution of the question of national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Revolution and construction are carried out by the masses of the people and they are for the people. Therefore, only when the masses of the people turn out with deep consciousness and a high sense of responsibility as the master of their own destiny, can they successfully hew out their own destiny.

Our people's struggle for national reunification is one for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying south Korea and establishing national sovereignty throughout the country.

The question of national reunification was raised owing to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their nation-splitting machinations and it is a question belonging to the internal affairs of our people. The master in the solution of the domestic affairs of the nation is the people who are vitally interested in them and the decisive factor for their solution is the internal force of the nation.

The master in the question of national reunification is the Korean people and strength for its solution lies in the Korean people. Therefore, the Korean people should have the attitude of the master and heighten their consciousness and play their role as the master in the solution of this question.

Only when our people firmly adhere to the stand of Juche, can they solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the specific realities and actual conditions of our country and achieve the country's independent reunification by mobilizing the united strength of the nation to the maximum.

Hence, the great Juche idea which makes our people have the consciousness and the attitude and stand of the master in the solution of this question is the banner of struggle and the banner of victory illumining the right way for them to struggle vigorously for the realization of the cause of national reunification.

The immortal Juche idea is a banner of victory for the cause of national reunification also because it is a great idea clarifying the basic stand and method which our people should firmly adhere to in the struggle for the realization of the cause of national reunification.

The great Juche idea demands the masses of the people maintain the independent stand and the creative stand as the master of their destiny in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

The independent stand and creative stand which should be held fast to in the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification are the basic stand and method for the Korean people, the master in the question of national reunification, to adhere to the stand of the master and heighten the sense of responsibility as the master and enhance their role as the master.

The independent stand in the materialization of the cause of national reunification is the basic stand for the Korean people to maintain to defend their rights as the master and heighten the sense of responsibility as the master.

To maintain the independent stand in the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification is an essential demand arising from the fact that originally the question of national reunification is a question belonging to the right of the nation to self-determination, which should be solved independently by our people on their own responsibility.

To allow outside interference, flunkeyism and reliance upon outside forces in the question of the country's reunification, whatever their form may be, is to encroach upon the sovereignty of our people, prevent reunification and seek the permanent split of the nation.

The great Juche idea illumines the road for our people to turn out as one in the struggle for driving out of south Korea the U.S. imperialists, the very criminals who have imposed the tragedy of territorial division and national split, putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs and achieving the cause of national reunification from the independent stand.

It is an essential demand for the country's independent and peaceful reunification to maintain the creative stand along with the independent stand.

To maintain the creative stand in the solution of the reunification question means that the entire Korean people in the north and south turn out as one in the cause of reunification displaying high patriotic zeal and creative activeness and solve the question of national reunification in conformity with the interests of the nation and the specific conditions of our country.

The creative stand must be maintained in the materialization of the cause of national reunification, because it alone makes it possible to unite all the patriotic forces in the north and south and vigorously rouse them to the struggle for the realization of the cause of national reunification and to raise the role of our people as the master in the struggle for the country's reunification and solve the reunification question in conformity with the actual conditions of our country and the interests of the nation, opposing dogmatism.

The immortal Juche idea is a guiding principle indicating the basic stand and method which our people should firmly adhere to in the struggle for carrying out the cause of national reunification and a bright beacon lighting the road ahead of their struggle.

By embodying the immortal Juche idea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the basic policy of solving the question of the country's reunification independently and peacefully on a democratic principle.

The basic policy of national reunification is the most fair and aboveboard one for solving the question of the country's reunification by the efforts of our people themselves in accordance with the will and demand of our people on the basis of the fundamental principles of the Juche idea that one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny.

The great leader set forth in succession active and realistic ways and concrete proposals for carrying the basic policy of national reunification into practice in each period and at each stage of the revolutionary development.

Especially, he put forward the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and then the new five-point policy of national reunification, thus pointing to the most correct way to solve the question of the country's reunification by the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

For their justness our Juche-based policy of national reunification and our people's struggle for its realization are enjoying ever greater support and sympathy from the progressive people of the world with each passing day.

All facts clearly show that the immortal Juche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the banner of victory illumining the road to national reunification.

(KCNA)

Great Victory, Historic Event

—Rodong Sinmun Editorial—

PYONGYANG, Sep. 24 (KCNA) —Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today carries an editorial under the headline "Great Victory, Historic Event" hailing the fulfilment of the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of schedule by our heroic working class and other working people.

The editorial says:

The preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan—this proud success is a historic event announcing the victorious capture of one more height by our Party and people in the building of socialism and communism under the wise guidance of the great leader, which is worthy of being recorded in the annals of the country to shine long and a brilliant victory which fully demonstrated the might of Chollima Korea.

Our people who had dashed ahead like the wind, loudly beating the drums of the speed battle, to meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of our glorious Party captured the high eminence of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule with flying colours to adorn the grand festival of October more brilliantly with victory and glory.

Referring in detail to the epoch-making changes that have taken place in the development of industry and agriculture, the betterment of the people's living and the building of national culture, the editorial goes on:

This proud victory is a striking demonstration of the steel-like unity and cohesion of our Party and people rallied close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one mind and one intention and patent proof of the superiority and inexhaustible vitality of our socialist system established by the great leader. This is a display of the revolutionary stamina of Chollima Korea which is forging ahead, full of vigor, in the spirit of the speed battle under the banner of dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea.

The brilliant victory of today—the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan—convincingly proved once again the correctness and invincible vitality of our Party's line of building an independent national economy.

With the successful carrying out of the grand Six-Year Plan, a giant stride forward has been made in the capture of the material fortress for the building of socialism and communism and a solid foundation laid for attaining without fail the ten perspective goals of economic construction.

The proud victory of today we have won by dashing forward uninterruptedly at a high tempo, knowing no slightest standstill or stagnation clearly bears witness once again to the correctness and vitality of the original economic theory of the great leader that under socialism we can increase production continuously at a high rate, no matter how big the scale of the economy is.

The flag of victory hoisted high on the height of the Six-Year Plan deals a sledge-hammer blow at the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique hell bent on the manoeuvres to unleash a new war, will become a beacon of struggle instilling boundless courage and confidence in victory into the compatriots in the south who are struggling for the democratization of society and the reunification of the country and greatly inspire the world revolutionary peoples who are vigorously advancing along the road of independence.

The editorial emphasizes that the great victory of today is the shining fruition of the outstanding and experienced leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been leading our revolution consistently to new victory with his untiring, energetic activities.

The editorial continues:

The great leader has confidently led the socialist construction in our country along the highway of innovation and leap, putting forward revolutionary policies one after another to carry out the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time in conformity with the demand of our revolution constantly developing in depth and the prevailing situation.

The editorial quotes the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism."

The editorial notes that the great leader made sure that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, were pushed ahead more powerfully, and unrolled the grandiose programme of grand socialist construction and roused the entire people to the struggle for its fulfilment.

The editorial goes on:

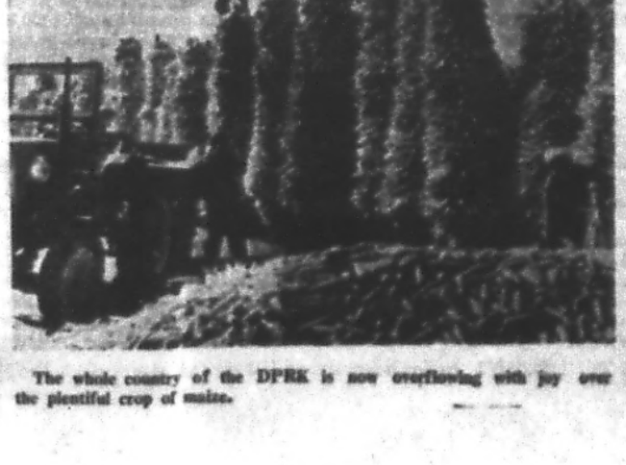
When the struggle for the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan entered a decisive stage, our Party took an epochal step to strengthen the Party guidance over the socialist construction, and organized a bold and revolutionary operation to rouse the whole country to wage the "70-day battle" by way of the speed battle and powerfully called the whole Party and the entire people to the allout charge.

All our Party members and working people infinitely faithful to the great leader turned out as one in response to the militant call of the Party and, displaying the ardent revolutionary enthusiasm and mass heroism to the full, dashed ahead at the "70-day battle speed" unprecedented in the history of the development of our industry. Thus, they effected a great innovation and big leap forward on the five fronts of grand socialist construction and made a decisive breakthrough for the preschedule fulfilment of the vast Six-Year Plan before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Today our Party warmly congratulates its members, workers, peasants and all other working people upon the undying, heroic feats they have made on the highway of revolution led by the great leader and ardently calls upon them to consolidate the victory they have won and continue vigorously advancing toward a higher peak of victory.

In conclusion, the editorial says:

Only a brighter future and greater victory and glory are in store for our people forging ahead dynamically following the glorious Party under the wise leadership of the great leader.



The whole country of the DPRK is now overflowing with joy over the plentiful crop of maize.

As of end of Aug. 1975 compared with 1970

Gross Industrial Output Value 2.2 (times)

Production of means of production	2.3
Production of consumer goods	2.1

Output of Major Industrial Products

	Rate of fulfilment of Production Goal set for 1976 (per cent)	Growth compared with 1970 (times)
Electric power	102	1.7
Coal	101	1.8
Pig iron and granulated iron	92	1.7
Steel	86	1.5
Chemical Fertilizers	109	2
Vinalon	144	3.6
Vinyl chloride	108	3.3
Machine tools	111	2.4
Tractors	101	8.7
Lorries	103	2.4
Cement	91	1.7
Textiles	116	1.8
Underwear	105	1.5
Sweaters and jackets	268	5.6
Shoes	185	2.2
Aquatic products	104	1.5
Foodstuff output value	102	2.4
Output value of daily necessaries	143	2

Gross Harvests of Main Kinds Of Agriculture Crops (1970-1974)

Grain	Over 7 million tons
Meat	1.4 times (1970—1)
Eggs	1.8
Cocoons	2.2
Fruits	1.5
Vegetables	1.4

People's Life—The prices of consumer goods dropped by an average of 30 per cent.

	1974 (1970—1)
National income	1.7 times
Factory and office Workers	1.5
Peasants (per household)	1.6
Retail turnover	1.8

Cultural Revolution (1970-Aug. 1975)

- Universal 11-yr. compulsory education has been enforced on full scale.
- Number of intellectuals amounted to 1 million; 523,000 technicians, specialists were trained.

The large-size furnace of the Kim Chaek Iron Allied Complex which has made its appearance, displaying the magnificent features of Juche-based industry

U.S. Must Accept DPRK's Proposal on Peace Agreement

DPRK Side's Draft Resolution Wins Priority In UNGA's Korea Debate

PYONGYANG, Sep. 24 (KCNA)—The 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly opened at the U.N. Headquarters on September 16, according to a report from New York.

At the General Committee of the 30th Session which discussed the agenda of the General Assembly on September 17, it was decided with overwhelming votes, 17 for and zero against, to recommend the adoption of "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" jointly proposed by 42 U.N. member nations as an agenda item of the General Assembly.

The general committee also adopted a proposal of Senegal for discussing at the Political Committee the draft resolution of our side jointly sponsored by 42 U.N. member nations before the "resolution" proposed by the United States and its followers, in the forthcoming debate on the Korean question there, turning down the proposal for discussing the "draft resolution" of the U.S. side first.

Reporting the results of the discussion of the agenda concerning the Korean question at the general committee, the foreign press noted in unison that this was a victory of the side of our Republic at the current U.N. General Assembly and a defeat to the U.S. side.

On September 19 the Plenary Session of the 30th U.N. General Assembly unanimously adopted the motion of the General Committee on including in the agenda of the General Assembly the item "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" jointly proposed by 42 U.N. member states.

Costa Rica, Norway Public Bodies Demand U.S. Pullout from S. Korea

The Socialist Party of Costa Rica, the People's Revolutionary Movement, the National Federation of Public Catering Workers, the Federation of Agricultural Working People, the People's Students Front, the Students' Federation, and many other political parties and public organizations extended fraternal greetings to and firm solidarity with the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in a joint statement made public on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report from San Jose.

The statement pointed out:

We fully support the five-point policy and three principles on national reunification advanced by Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are carrying on the manoeuvres against the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, uproariously clamouring about the "southward invasion", the statement stressed: The powder-reeking aggressive racket of the U.S. imperialists is an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people and the world peace-loving people. We bitterly condemn this before the world public opinion.

Saying that the people and working people of Costa Rica will as always stand firm on the side of the heroic Korean people and render full support to the just cause of the Korean people, the statement expressed the conviction that the Korean people would certainly emerge victorious in their struggle to smash the "two Koreas" plot of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, drive the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

☆ ☆ ☆

A mass meeting demanding the withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea was held on September 8 in Oslo, the capital of Norway, under the co-sponsorship of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, the Norway-Korea Solidarity Committee, the Student Union of Norway and the Student Council of Oslo University, according to a report from Oslo.

The chairman of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association and the chairman of the Student Council of Oslo University made speeches at the meeting.

Denouncing the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the speakers exposed that they were these days stepping up with greater zeal the manoeuvres to create "two Koreas" and start a new war and demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggression troops be withdrawn from south Korea at once.

Holding that the reunification of Korea must be realized under all circumstances in accordance with the five-point policy of national reunification clarified by President Kim Il Sung, they introduced in detail the five-point policy of national reunification put forward by the great leader.

The speakers shouted the slogans: "US imperialist aggressors, get out of south Korea at once!" and "We denounce the Pak Jung Hi fascist puppet regime!"

A statement and a letter to the United States Government in joint name of the four sponsor organizations were adopted at the meeting.

The statement said:

We consider that the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their aggressive manoeuvres against the northern half of the Republic are the root cause of the increasing tension in Korea and the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

We demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressors pull out of south Korea at once, taking their lethal weapons along.

The question of Korea's reunification must be solved on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. There is no other way.

The statement called upon the world peace-loving people to continue to strengthen international solidarity for the righteous struggle of the Korean people for reunifying the country independently and peacefully without any interference of outside forces.

The letter to the United States Government highly appreciated the sincere efforts of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and scathingly exposed and condemned the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Pointing out that Korea's reunification has not been realized entirely due to the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres, they demanded that the U.S. Government unconditionally accept the fair and aboveboard proposals of the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. (KCNA)

Korean residents here marched throughout Japan for Tokyo, the capital of this country, from July 27 to August 31.

Slogans of the nationwide demonstration follow: Denounce the U.S. nuclear-war blackmail; Withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea; Support the south Koreans' anti-dictatorship, democratization struggle; and Accelerate independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

In parallel with this, "five-million signature collection campaign" is vigorously going on successfully, under the warm support of the Japanese people.

Why UN Flags Lowered In S. Korea

The command of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea recently announced that the UN flags were lowered and their use was "restricted" in some military establishments of the U.S. imperialists in south Korea.

Branding it as a crafty trick flouting public opinion, a Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) commentary September 12 said:

The draft resolution on the Korean question submitted to the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly by 42 UN member nations has found an extensive response throughout the world and is landing the U.S. imperialists deeper in an inextricable predicament.

With the opening of the UN General Assembly just at hand, the U.S. imperialists hurriedly lowered the UN flags in the units of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea. This racket is a drama staged as a last resort to extricate themselves from the quandary they find themselves in.

They try to save themselves from the blind alley by lowering the UN flag which they can no longer hold and, at the same time, to justify their policy of military occupation of south Korea under the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty."

The commentary continued:

As is clear to everyone, the problem that must be solved first of all in settling the question of our country's reunification is to take the berets of the "UN forces" off the U.S. imperialist aggression troops occupying south Korea and force them to withdraw completely.

The problem cannot be solved merely by lowering the UN flags in the U.S. army units.

When they consider it favourable to use the name of the United Nations, they say they are the "UN forces" and when they think it unfavourable to wear the berets of the "UN forces," they say they are not the "UN forces."

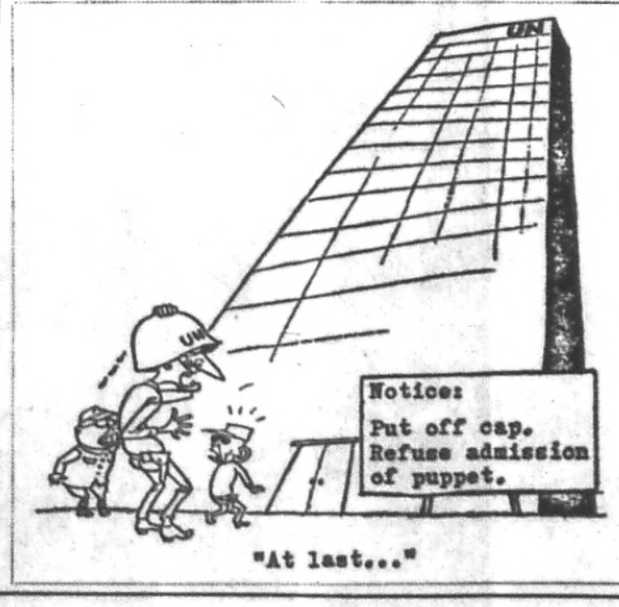
The commentary said:

As for the so-called "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," it was rigged up by the U.S. imperialists together with the south Korean puppet clique representing none of the Korean people in violation of paragraph 60, article 4 of the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the ceasefire.

The commentary stressed:

No matter what mask the U.S. imperialist aggression troops may wear, they will find no pretext to stay on in south Korea. They must quit south Korea at once.

The United Nations must deal a proper blow at the machinations of the U.S. imperialists to persist in their aggression and interference in the internal affairs of our country and take practical measures to dissolve the "UN Command" and withdraw foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag so as to create favourable conditions for firmly ensuring peace in Korea and accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification. (KCNA)



"At last..."

Opposition Leader Chang Jun Ha Killed by "KCIA"

The south Korean authorities' announcement of an "accidental hiking death" of Chang Jun Ha (57), a leading public figure, was a downright lie.

A courageous intellectual, Chang who was reported to have died on Aug. 17 while climbing a mountain, was, in fact, killed by the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency."

As for the cause of his death, the south Korean authorities concerned reported: "He fell off a 12-meter cliff."

But, reliable sources said that there were no other scars or bruises on his body except huge lump on his head behind the right ear—this is contradictory to the announcement that he rolled down sharp edged-rocks.

Further, Chang's glasses, wrist watch and a thermos bottle in his knapsack carried on his back were left intact, showing no evidence of such a fall. His clothes were neither torn nor dirty.

The late Chang Jun Ha

It is rumored in Seoul that Chang, winner of the Magsaysay Award in 1962, was slain somewhere and that his body was then thrown away on the spot where he was found dead.

The main reason why he was "eliminated" was that he was a "dangerous man," ready to issue anti-Pak statement, in response to recent resistance put up by opposition party leaders to Pak Jung Hi's one-man rule.

Sources close to Chang's family said that Chang, a leading member of the opposition New Democratic Party, planned to reorganize all democratic forces to stage once more an anti-Pak movement on a nationwide scale even under the condition where Pak's emergency measures banned all activities against the Pak dictatorship. Chang was one of the leaders of the 1974 one million signature campaign against Pak's fascist rule.

Therefore, in order to prevent the resurgence of this movement, Pak Jung Hi ordered the "KCIA" men to assassinate him.

Song Rak O (33), "Tonga Ilbo" reporter, who cast "suspicion" on Chang's death, was arrested and the family of the deceased are under "KCIA" orders not to talk about his death.

Meanwhile, the opposition New Democratic Party made a statement on Aug. 21 in connection with the tragic death of its leader.

Shocked by his untimely death and expressing condolences, the party warned the prosecution that "the cause of his death should be elucidated to clear the misgivings people have about his death."

DPRK Flays Kissinger's Proposal

PYONGYANG, September 25 (KCNA)—The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on September 25 denouncing U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger who, in his general speech at the UN General Assembly on September 22, more openly revealed the intention to justify the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea, create "two Koreas" and thus perpetuate the division of Korea under the name of the so-called "preservation of the armistice agreement."

The spokesman said:

Speaking at the 30th United Nations General Assembly on September 22, U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger babbled about the continued preservation of the armistice agreement in Korea and proposed to the parties concerned of the armistice agreement to convene a conference for discussing "ways" to preserve the armistice agreement. He also said he supports the admission of both north and south Korea to the United Nations and if the allies of our Republic establish relations with the south Korean puppets, the United States is ready to take similar action on a "reciprocal" basis.

This "proposal" of the United States is a replica of the "draft resolution" put by the U.S. side before the UN General Assembly on the Korean question on June 27 and the content of a letter sent to the Chairman of the UN Security Council and there is nothing new in it.

In regard to this question, we made clear the stand of our country through the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated August 11 and the memorandum of the Foreign Ministry dated August 7.

An urgent task for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is, first of all, to force all the foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

The United States, pretending to be interested in the preservation of peace in Korea, is now insisting that the armistice agreement should be preserved as it is. This in itself is an inconsistent piffle.

Originally, the armistice agreement is no more than a temporary ceasefire agreement and it cannot terminate the state of war or guarantee a durable peace.

Today the armistice in Korea is in a very unstable state owing to the unending sabotages on the part of the United States. To insist on maintaining such state of armistice as it is—this very fact clearly shows that it does not want a durable peace in Korea and a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

What is more intolerable is that the United States, while proposing to the parties concerned of the armistice agreement to convene a conference to discuss "ways to preserve the armistice agreement," urged that the south Korean authorities be brought to it.

As for the south Korean authorities, they are not a signatory to the armistice agreement and they have all along opposed it.

This patently shows that the south Korean authorities can in no way be a party concerned of the armistice agreement.

The United States proposed to change the parties concerned of the armistice agreement, while announcing that it would dissolve the "UN Command." This cannot be an object of discussion from the beginning. Also untenable is the assertion that the armistice agreement must be maintained as a means of preserving a durable peace.

If a durable peace is to be guaranteed in Korea, the unstable armistice agreement must not be preserved as it is but be replaced by a peace agreement.

The Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from Korea long ago and "the UN forces" present in south Korea today are none other than the U.S. troops. Therefore, the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement is one that must be solved between our country and the United States which hold real power.

The U.S. side tries to keep the present unstable state of armistice though our side proposed to convert the armistice into a durable peace in Korea. In the final analysis, this shows with increasing clarity that the United States refuses to give up its aggressive design on Korea and schemes to aggravate the tension in Korea, justify the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and create "two Koreas" to perpetuate the division of Korea.

This time the United States babbled that both north and south Korea should be admitted to the United Nations and that if the allies of our Republic establish relations with south Korea, it is ready to open relations with our country on a "reciprocal" basis. This is nothing but a crafty move to realise the "two Koreas" plot by hook or by crook.

Such scheme of the United States will be approved by no one.

The United States must act discreetly, realistically approaching the fair and aboveboard proposal already made by our side concerning the question of converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea.

If the U.S. authorities persistently defy our peace-loving proposal and refuse to accept it, they will be unable to escape a heavier setback.

Kissinger Aims to Create "Two Koreas"

Attention is now focussed on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

It is expected that this year's UNGA will put an end to the long-drawn UN debate on the Korean question.

The world organization presents a scene of showdown with the US-backed Seoul allies making desperate efforts to fix the division of Korea into the northern and southern parts.

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, had this to say:

"... We strongly demand that the United States must look straight into the fast changing situation of today, withdraw its troops from south Korea as soon as practicable and discontinue its aggressions and interventions against our country."

US State Secretary Kissinger and Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa are chiming in with each other in creating "two Koreas," bracing up the lonely south Korean puppet clique.

Deceptive Proposal

Kissinger, in his major policy speech delivered in the UNGA on September 22, said, "The United States and south Korea are proposing to the parties of the armistice the convening of a conference to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement. At such a meeting, we would also be prepared to explore other measures to reduce tension on the Korean Peninsula, including the possibility of a larger conference to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement."

The state secretary further said, "The United States supports the dual entry of both north and south Korea into the United Nations without prejudice to their eventual reunification. For our part, if north Korea and its allies would move to improve their relations with south Korea, we would be prepared to take similar reciprocal action."

Kissinger's remarks are a shameless expression of the US's aggressive intention to perpetuate Korea's territorial division, create "two states" on the peninsula and further legalize American military presence in its southern part, under the pretext of "detente" and "status quo."

The US proposal is nothing but a foolish trick aimed at deceiving the world public.

Pretending to make efforts for Korea's reunification and peace, Washington tries to pass through the UNGA their draft resolution designed to maintain the "status quo" in the Korean Peninsula.

Moreover, the US imperialists intend to neutralize the 42 UN member nations' resolution in support of the DPRK's policy of national reunification, and in this way to change the situation of the US in the UN favourable to it.

As for the so-called "conference to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement" by the parties concerned—the DPRK and the PRC (China) on the one hand, and the United States and south Korea on the other, it is illogical to include the south Korean puppet clique into the parties concerned, as the Seoul clique is not a signatory to the armistice. Originally, the armistice agreement was signed by the DPRK and the PRC and by the US under the name of the "UN forces."

Also, as regards a "larger conference to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement," with the participation of the USSR and Japan, in addition to the above-mentioned four parties, it is no doubt a farce by which the US imperialists overtly intend to intervene in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Though the US imperialists have so far abused the name of the UN to legalize their engagement in the Korean question, today they attempt to deal with the question apart from the world organization, as it becomes clearer day by day that a decision unfavourable to them will be made in the UNGA.

Washington's effort to bring the Pak Jung Hi clique into such conferences issues from its vicious ambition to keep south Korea under its control for ever as a colony and a military base.

If the United States truly wants peace and stability in Korea, she must accept the DPRK's proposal to conclude a peace treaty with her, aimed at replacing the armistice agreement.

This is the most lawful step to the solution in the light of the Korean Armistice Agreement itself.

America's refusal of this proposal shows that it has no intention to ease tension in Korea and withdraw its troops from there.

Following Kissinger's speech, Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa told the press in New York on September 22 that he supported the US proposal, describing it as aimed at "settlement of the Korean problem through consultations" and as a "good idea designed to expand the forum of countries concerned."

In addition, he said that it would not be realistic to exclude south Korea from the discussions on the armistice.

Earlier, speaking in the Diet, Japanese Prime Minister Miki and the foreign minister said that the "continued stationing" of the US troops in south Korea was necessary for "maintaining the equilibrium between north and south Korea."

These facts show that the Japanese Government zealously takes part in the "two-Korea" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak clique, proceeding from their aggressive policy toward Korea, designed to attain their aggressive aim in south Korea.

The US-Japan duet on the UN scene for the permanent division of Korea is a grave challenge to the entire Korean people and the peace-and justice-loving people of the world who are unanimously raising their voices demanding US disengagement from the Korean question and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of the split nation.

Desperate Efforts

Up to today, the US imperialists have again and again declared that the US troops stationed in south Korea will remain there, in future, too, as they do now, saying that the US will keep its commitments to south Korea whatever decision is taken in the UN.

Under the wirepulling of Washington, the Pak clique did not hesitate to apply for admission to the non-alignment movement, and for separate UN membership.

But, these attempts completely failed: the Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned Nations rejected Seoul's application and the UN Security Council did not take up its application even as an item on its agenda.

In an attempt to appease international pressure for the dissolution of the "UNC", a draft resolution was submitted by the US-led allies including Japan and the United Kingdom on "conditional disbandment of the UNC," that is, the US troops and the south Korean puppet army should undertake the "UN forces" role in preserving the truce in Korea, with the US troops left intact.

At the 25-member UNGA steering committee held on September 24, the US allies narrowly succeeded, by a vote of 9-8 with 7 abstentions, in placing their draft resolution on the agenda for the General Assembly's debate.

On the other hand, the 42 countries-endorsed resolution on creating favourable conditions for the peaceful, independent reunification of Korea cleared the committee by 17-0. The resolution was moreover given priority by the committee, as a result of its voting on the order of the debate of the agenda in the General Assembly.

Thus, the American attempt was sustained a serious defeat already in the first round of the UN debate on the Korean question.

In a desperate attempt to save the Pak puppet clique isolated at home and abroad from a quagmire and to create "two Koreas", the United States is trying hard to bargain the question of Vietnam's membership due to an independent state with the south Korean puppet regime's separate entry.

Coinciding with this, the puppet clique shamelessly appealed the UNSC to reconsider its application.

This is an unpardonable challenge to the authority of the world organization and the world public.

In the final analysis, Kissinger's preposterous proposal came out from such fiasco.

The US imperialists must look straight into the reality that the days are over when they dominated the world organization at will. They can no longer run counter to the trends of the present times for independence and peace.

The due course of history is toward putting an end to the US military intervention in the Korean question by withdrawing its troops from south Korea, so that Korea can restore its original entity with its own efforts.

The US and Japanese ruling circles must stop encouraging the south Korean puppet clique to promote division and provoke war, and refrain from acts running counter to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The US imperialists must withdraw at once its aggression troops from south Korea, along with lethal weapons including nuclear arms.

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